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Rule or Ruin Policy Attributed by Berry To Business Moguls

Representatives of "big business" came to the industrial conference at the Labor Auditorium in Washington with the obvious plan and intention to "break up the show." They did not succeed, though it looked for a minute as if their maneuvers might start a small riot, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from the capital.

More than 2000 people, mostly workers and managers summoned by Major George L. Berry to confer with each other in the hope of establishing some co-operation between labor force and management in industry, filled the hall when Berry came to the platform to speak. He explained that he was acting solely to bring the two sides of the industrial controversy together, and that he had good hopes of success.

He pointed out that of 10,000 business men who took part in making the codes under N.R.A., 74 per cent had expressed their approval of the conference. He reminded his audience that nothing could palliate the continuance of unemployment, which even now had 11,000,000 workers jobless, and at least that many dependents deprived of income and objects of public or private charity. He urged the workers and managers of each industrial group to withdraw to meeting places provided for them, consult with each other and choose delegates to take part in a general council.

Business Leader Starts Row

Finishing his speech, he declared the meeting adjourned, since the object of the gathering was conference, not debate. John W. O'Leary, representing the management side of machinery and allied products, and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, asked permission to speak. Major Berry replied that the request was out of order, since the meeting had adjourned.

A. P. Haake, secretary of the National Furniture Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., jumped on a chair and demanded that O'Leary be allowed to speak. Major Berry again refused, repeating that the meeting had adjourned and that the demand was out of order.

Haake Shouts "Lie!"

"Nothing is out of order while citizens are together!" shouted Haake.

"You know that you were sent here to disrupt this meeting!" returned Berry.

"As a man and a Christian, that is an unqualified lie!" called Haake.

"It's the truth, and if you'll come up here, I'll make you eat it!" answered Berry, keeping his place on the platform and evidently ready to see that no one else had the use of it at that time.

"Who are you to butt in here and try to stop a conference?" demanded a dozen men of Haake. "Where do you come from? Who's your boss?" Haake did not answer. He seemed to think he had talked too much, for at first he refused to

give his name to an I.L.N.S. reporter. O'Leary did not speak.

Conferences between some of the groups assembled were held in the afternoon. But the groups representing fisheries, minerals, paper, wood products, iron and steel, other metals, machinery and equipment, and several other assorted industries refused to send delegates to the proposed council.

Some Industries Co-operate

Industrial groups which chose spokesmen for the council included the tobacco trades, river and harbor improvement section of the construction group, wholesale and retail food distribution, fabricated leather products, electrical supplies and machinery, chemicals and others. General manufactured products sent a delegate to the council, but enjoined him to insist on the adoption of the program of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Berry announced in opening his speech that the replies of labor to questions about a co-operative council met with a response 100 per cent favorable. Inquiry among labor leaders the day after the row shows that a large number feel that the whole conference is a "flop," but that the actions and attitude of the major business interests show that they are determined to rule or ruin.

In a radio broadcast later Berry said that there had come to be "virtually a state of war between some business men and the government."

Southern Congressman Would Deport Aliens

Estimating that more than eight million alien workers are in the United States, Congressman Martin Dies of Texas announces a congressional drive to clear the country of aliens as a means of solving the unemployment problem.

Dies said he would file a petition to force a House vote in January on his bill, introduced in the last Congress, which would stop all new immigration, deport all aliens illegally in the United States, and all aliens legally here who refuse to become citizens.

"I think that on the basis of a broad investigation I have made three-fourths of our unemployment problem can be traced to the alien situation," Dies said.

"My bill would only permit a 40 per cent exemption from present quotas for the sole purpose of reuniting families," he said. "There are now 6,200,000 aliens in this country exclusive of those illegally here. They should be required either to become citizens or be deported."

"Also recall that \$300,000,000 a year is sent back to their home lands by aliens in this country. We can solve the unemployment problem in this way alone, and I intend to call on the administration to take a definite stand in this respect."

Dies said Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins estimated six months ago 600,000 aliens were on relief rolls and "I believe if we could get the facts it would show as many aliens have entered the country since 1930 as there have been Americans put to work."

Greyhound Bus Lines Guilty of Violating Wagner-Connery Act

Guilty of violating the terms of the Wagner-Connery act was the decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the case of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus Line, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, after a hearing held at Pittsburgh.

In a far-reaching decision, the first of its kind issued by the board, the firm was ordered to dissolve its "company union," cease interfering in any manner with the right of employees to belong to legitimate labor organizations, and to reinstate, with pay for time lost, workers who had been discharged because of their bona fide union activities.

The N.L.R.B. immediately took steps to enforce its decision through the Third District Federal Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, with a request for speedy action.

Non-compliance with the N.L.R.B.'s decisions, after they are formally promulgated by a federal appellate court, may be punished by stiff fines or imprisonment, or both.

What Was Brought Out at Hearing

The Greyhound case was the first one heard by the N.L.R.B. after it began functioning this fall. Charges were filed against the company by the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees and Motor Coach Operators. The complete board, Chairman J. Warren Madden and Members John M. Carmody and Edwin S. Smith, was in session at Pittsburgh from October 22 to 26. More than a dozen witnesses testified as to discharges and other methods of coercion being used by the management to "discourage" membership in bona fide labor organizations.

Included in the evidence placed before the board was a letter written by W. A. Duvall, general manager of the Greyhound Lines, to division superintendents advising them that "the management has decided to set up a plan of employee representation" and instructing them how to make it appear that the workers were forming the "dummy" themselves without any suggestion from the company.

How Dummy Union Was Formed

"It is to our interest," Duvall wrote, "to pick out employees to serve on the committee who will work for the interests of the company and will not be radical. This plan of representation should work out very well providing the proper men are selected, and considerable thought should be given to the men placed on this responsible committee."

How the management dominated the "company union" is reviewed in the N.L.R.B.'s decision, which finds that the organization was sponsored by the company, that it conducted its elections on company time and on company property and that the company controlled the elections and meetings "in such a fashion as to prevent them from being a forum for collective bargaining and genuine employee-employer discussions."

Unions Are Sustained By New York Tribunal

Refusal of workers to handle products of non-union labor is an unquestioned legal and moral right, according to a decision recently handed down by New York State's highest legal tribunal, the Court of Appeals.

The court sustained the action of a lower court in vacating an injunction which for a time restrained longshoremen from refusing to load goods brought to the piers by non-union truck drivers or teamsters.

Edward C. Maguire, counsel for the International Longshoremen's Association, the Brotherhood of Teamsters and other labor organizations involved, said that the court's decision is "most gratifying," especially in view of the fact that it reversed a previous ruling on a similar case in 1919.

"I hope the decision will serve notice on 'open shop' interests that they may not utilize the state's courts in aid of their program," said Maguire.

The issue involved attracted national attention. The case began in September, 1934, when the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the New York Lumber Trade Association, and twenty-eight large shippers asked for an injunction to break up an alliance between the Longshoremen and Teamsters whereby the two unions would aid each other if either became involved in a strike or lockout.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana regarded the case as of such importance that he made a special trip to New York to act as counsel, without pay, for the unions. He made an eloquent plea against the writ, but the first court granted the injunction. Wheeler's contentions have now been upheld by the highest court in the state.

Don't allow any merchant to hand you a "package." See that the goods is marked with a union label.

"Military Disaffection" Bill Intended to Curb Criticism

Continuous sniping by the army and navy at civilian organizations has resulted in expressed displeasure by President Roosevelt and instructions from him that no criticism of civilian organizations shall be made by the army or navy without his specific consent.

Matters were thus brought to a head by the protest of representatives of several religious organizations against a memorandum prepared by the naval intelligence section which criticized the Federal Council of Churches and several other organizations, designating them as giving "aid and comfort to the communist movement and party."

Shortly after Congress convenes the "military disaffection" bill will come up before the House. The bill is backed by the army and navy in an effort to curb such criticism as liberal organizations are making of the army and navy and the huge appropriations granted these departments. Its effects would be so far-reaching in curbing freedom of speech and the press that there is now vigorous opposition to it on the part of all liberal organizations, says the National Council for Prevention of War.

FIGHT ON GUFFEY ACT RENEWED

The fight against the Guffey coal act was renewed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati when nineteen coal companies of Harlan County, Kentucky, filed an appeal from a decision of Federal Judge Elwood Hamilton, in Louisville. Judge Hamilton, on November 14, dismissed a bill of complaint in which the companies asked that the act be declared unconstitutional.

Ferryboatmen's Victory

The strike of the Ferryboatmen's Union against several companies operating on Puget Sound was brought to a close on Tuesday of last week, the result being what is termed by the "Labor News" of Seattle as a clear victory for the two unions involved—the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Ferryboatmen.

The agreement, which scrapped a recent arbitration award by William A. Gaines, provides that Governor Martin will name a new arbitration board authorized to go into all phases of the controversy over wages, hours and overtime, as though the award had not been made by Gaines.

The new board's decision will be rendered January 20, and will be in effect to October 1, 1936. It will be retroactive to December 2 last.

The agreement was signed by Captain E. E. Lovejoy, representing the employers; Captain John M. Fox, secretary of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, and C. W. Deal, president of the Ferryboatmen's Union.

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Delegates Named for Industrial Council

Under the plan proposed by George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, in connection with the Industry Conference convened in Washington to consider recovery and prosperity questions, an Industrial Council was set up composed of representatives of labor and employers from related industrial and labor groups selected by round-table conferences. The labor groups chose the following delegates to the Industrial Council:

Producing Industry—Thomas J. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America; alternate, Harvey Fremming, president Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers.

Construction Industry—M. J. McDonough and J. W. Williams, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Transportation—George M. Harrison, president Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Food Industries—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Apparel—Sidney Hillman, president Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Service—C. E. Sands, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Textile Industry—Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers of America; alternate, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president United Textile Workers of America.

Trucking—Fred A. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Public Utilities—M. H. Hedges, research director International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Graphic Arts—C. P. Howard, president International Typographical Union.

Glass—James Maloney, president Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada; M. J. Gillooly, president American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Pottery—James Duffy, president National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Manufacturing—Arthur O. Wharton, president International Association of Machinists; John P. Frey, president, and W. A. Calvin, secretary, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Hosiery—Emil Rieve, president American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Wall Paper—A. H. Billet, secretary United Wall Paper Crafts.

Wire Weaving—John W. Beck, president American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Leather—W. E. Bryan, president International Union of United Leather Workers.

Oil—H. C. Fremming, president Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

ALUMINUM COMPANY BOOSTS WAGES

The Aluminum Company of America has announced wage increases of 5 per cent for its 15,000 workers, says a Pittsburgh dispatch. The wage increase, 3 cents an hour for all workers, adds approximately \$1,000,000 to the annual payroll. The increase went into effect at all plants.

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Lower Rates Promised For Light and Power

Rates to consumers of electricity 10 per cent lower than those set up in the new P. G. & E. schedules are announced as part of the plan of the Public Utilities Commission for municipal distribution of electric power drawn up by Manager E. G. Cahill.

Four alternate plans for putting the city in the power distribution business have been prepared and will be in the hands of the Public Utilities Commission immediately, according to Cahill. Each proposal is set up on the basis of both revenue and general obligation bonds.

Each proposal calls for distribution of a part of the city's power in a particular section of the city. The P. G. & E. distribution system in that section would be acquired, so there would be no rate competition. What particular section of the city has been selected for the proposed start Cahill declined to reveal.

Three of the proposed plans were requested by the supervisors—one calling for distribution of a part of Hetch Hetchy power, one calling for building a Red Mountain Bar plant and municipal distribution of that power, and a third calling for a combination of the two. Cahill has added a fourth plan.

It was not expected the Utilities Commission would be ready to release the plans at this week's meeting of the board's special power committee.

The supervisors are on record as favoring revenue bond financing, which Cahill also favors if the new utility is to be created. Under San Francisco's charter, bonds can not be issued except on a two-thirds vote of the people. A charter amendment could not become effective until 1937.

The amounts of indebtedness involved in the prepared proposals have not been revealed, but it is understood they call for outlays of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Safety at Sea Is Paramount To Economic Considerations

The first session of the committee on working hours of seamen of the Preparatory Maritime Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of the International Labor Organization was told by British Delegate Spence, representing British seamen, that sailors' hours of work should be placed under regulations and restrictions similar to those applied to the employees of railways and other transportation industries.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, representing American seamen, said he intended to introduce a resolution declaring that manning ships is in essence

the problem of safety at sea, and should therefore be placed above economic considerations.

Furuseth's position was opposed by Delegate Samuel Aitken, vice-president of Moore and McCormick, representing American ship owners, who claimed the committee should not ignore the economic consequences of measures adopted by the conference. Speaking for the British ship owners, Delegate Garrett expressed his sympathy for the views of Aitken and said he would oppose any regulation of working hours and manning of ships if the regulations were made independently of salary rules. Delegate Joos, representing the Belgian government, stated he favored an international convention regulating working hours.

The recommendations made by the Preparatory Maritime Conference are expected to be considered by the maritime session of the International Labor Conference when it meets in Geneva in 1936.

PERMANENT RELIEF WORK PLAN

Representative James P. Buchanan, chairman of the House appropriations committee, predicts the probability of a permanent system of federal public works to provide employment for the workers locked out by those who own and control industry during business depressions. In a statement to Washington reporters he viewed the possibility of transferring the unspent balances of annual appropriations to a reserve fund for financing works projects to be inaugurated as soon as employment in private industry is seriously decreased.

INCOME TAX LAW KILLED

Pennsylvania's new income tax law has been held unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. The law was to go into effect next year on income of this year. State officers estimated it would have raised about \$17,500,000 annually.

Constitutionality of Barber Law Challenged by Court of Appeal

Challenging the constitutionality of the state law which restricts operation of barber shops to six days in any one week, the State District Court of Appeal has ordered the release from custody of Nick J. Boehme, an Oakland barber who was arrested for violation of the statute. The case reached the appeal court on an appeal taken from a decision of Superior Judge Fred V. Wood.

The State District Court reversed Judge Wood and directed Chief of Police B. A. Wallman of Oakland to appear January 27 to show cause why Boehme should not be discharged from custody pursuant to an application contained in a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Boehme was ordered released on \$50 bail pending the hearing. If the unconstitutionality of the act is sustained it is said many barbers will return to a seven-day week.

Hellwig Accused of Violating State Law

Bakers and bakery wagon drivers employed by the Hellwig bakeries, located at 41 Stockton street, 135 Grant avenue and 2441 Balboa street, who have been on strike for some time, are making an earnest fight to put an end to low wages and chiseling in the industry.

The Bakers' Union and the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union assert that Hellwig has been paying his employees about 50 per cent of the union scales, and that in justice to fair employers, who are compelled to meet the unfair competition, they will carry on the fight to compel Hellwig to unionize his establishments.

In meeting the assaults of the union, which have made great inroads in his patronage, Hellwig appears to have brought further troubles on himself. This week he was haled before Labor Commissioner Edward L. Nolan on the charge of violating the state law, in that he requisitioned the state employment agencies for workers without indicating that strike conditions prevailed.

At a hearing before Charles Dreyfuss, attorney for the Labor Commission, officials of the unions appeared and laid their evidence before the commission and arguments were heard on behalf of the unions, as well as Hellwig. The manager of the employment agency which furnished the strike-breakers also was on the stand.

The matter was taken under advisement by the Labor Commission.

C.C.C. CAMPS CLOSED

Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Camps, announces plans for closing 389 C.C.C. camps by the end of December. Fechner said the action was in line with the administration's plan to reduce employment in the camps to a permanent 300,000 basis by next July. It was stated that none of the persons in the camps will be discharged, but that no vacancies would be filled. There are now 2427 camps.

MOVES TO LOW-WAGE SOUTH

The Van Dyke Knitting Company, Inc., will open a hosiery mill on January 1 in McComb, Miss., and put 100 girls to work. The plant comes from Milwaukee, where labor is high, to Mississippi, where labor is cheap.

BEGINS MILK PROFIT PROBE

Acting under legislation passed by the last session of Congress, the Federal Trade Commission has started a nation-wide investigation of the profits pocketed by those who own dairies and milk processing plants.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1935

Christmas in San Francisco

Before another issue of the Labor Clarion appears, Christmas Day, the great festival in which adherents of all creeds and dogmas unite in a season of good cheer and festivity, will have come and gone.

Indications are that in San Francisco, in spite of the continuance of sub-normal economic conditions, there will be few who will not be able to observe the day with fitting gayeties, thanks to the generous spirit of its citizens. Charitable and fraternal agencies have done and are doing their utmost to bring the spirit of Christmas to the people who have suffered most from the depression, and the immense throngs which have filled the stores in the last few weeks tell of the elaborate preparations for the celebration of the festival so dear to children.

The Labor Clarion extends to its readers its best wishes for a "Merry Christmas."

Bold Scheme to Evade Taxation

In an attempt to evade payment of taxes to the State of California and its various counties, a group of Hollywood promoters is planning to found a tax-free principality on the Colorado desert Indian reservation adjoining Palm Springs. It is proposed, through legislation already set in motion, to acquire the use of fifty square miles of Indian lands where palatial homes may be erected and where the income tax, sales tax and property tax will be unknown.

However, it is evident that the ambitious promoters of this bid to tax-burdened millionaires will not have smooth sailing. Already the owners of property at Palm Springs are up in arms, protests have been sent to the capital, and preparations are in progress which promise a lively fight against this preposterous attempt to evade taxation.

For some reason no names have been disclosed in the news stories, but it may be presumed that the same "big shots" in the motion picture industry who have been inflicting their woes on the public through the sympathetic Hearst press are the prime movers.

Why these wealthy individuals should imagine that they can escape the responsibilities of citizenship in the state and nation which made possible their great acquisitions of wealth is beyond comprehension. But it may safely be said that they will not succeed.

To permit any majority, or any organized minority, or any public official by abuse of office, to choke the free utterance of artist or author, crank or prophet, is a crime against civilization.—Walter Prichard Eaton, author and dramatic critic.

Advice Not Appreciated

The Methodist Federation for Social Service is reported by the Associated Press to have declared in New York last Sunday that labor unionism can become a force in planned economy only when it comes to see that "the profit system is unbearable and impossible." The same dispatch relates that officials of the religious organization "vigorously attacked the present leadership of the American Federation of Labor and praised the group led by John L. Lewis."

The attitude of various religious bodies in recent years has been a welcome change from the former teachings of clericals, which tended to take literally St. Paul's admonition to the early Christians, "Servants, obey your masters," and to encourage the belief that oppression should be endured uncomplainingly in the faith that in the hereafter sufferings would be compensated for by eternal bliss.

The Federal Council of the Churches of America and the various social organizations of the Catholic Church have been instrumental in bringing to their congregations a new viewpoint on labor and economic questions. The value of their efforts should not be minimized.

But when religious or other organizations attempt to settle problems and controversies within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor it looks as though they were overstepping the bounds of impartial interest in the welfare of labor. It is more than likely that were the labor organizations to take action looking to a change in church policies and creeds it would create bitter resentment. And rightly so. There is an adage about the shoemaker "sticking to his last."

Church dignitaries should stand aloof from the internal differences of the labor unions.

Problem of Alien Workers

If it be true, as averred by Representative Martin Dies of Texas, that there are eight million alien workers in the United States, some of whom are illegally here, while millions of Americans are on the relief rolls, there is presented a condition which has no excuse for existence.

And if, as asserted by Dies, "more aliens have entered the country since 1930 than there have been Americans put to work," it shows that while the government has been seeking means of employment for indigent American workers it has allowed asinine legislation to remain in force which militated against its efforts.

Already there is clamor on the part of industrialists to relax the immigration restrictions in anticipation of a "business boom" which is reputed to be on its way. These will endeavor to maintain the surplus of workers left in the wake of the depression, in the fond hope that lower wages will be maintained.

It is about time that American workers awoke to the fact that American standards of living can not be maintained with a constant stream of alien labor flowing into the country. Immigration should be entirely suspended at least until such time as industry can absorb those now here.

Discounting Congressman Dies' figures as largely guesswork, there is no doubt that hordes of alien laborers are enjoying employment which should be allotted to American citizens. And what excuse can be offered for an influx of alien labor during the last six years?

General C. H. Sherrill, member of the American Olympic Committee and propagandist for the Nazi Olympic Games, calls Mussolini a "man of courage in a world of pussy-footers.... The father of that amazing creation of his brain and heart, the New Italy." He winds up by saying that "I wish to God he would come over here and have a chance to do the same thing."

The Boycott on Germany

"Don't desecrate this (Christmas) festival by buying toys and other things made in present-day Nazi Germany," says a circular from the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, which continues:

"Upon the crooked cross of Nazism the very teachings and ideals of Christianity are being crucified. Nazism wages a campaign against civilization and religion, whether Catholic, Protestant, Jewish or any other religion.

"Every Christmas tree bearing toys coming from Nazi Germany finds its branches laden with exports from factories subsidized and directed by a national policy of racial and religious hatred—a mockery to the teachings of the Prince of Peace and Good Will.

"Every cent you spend on goods made in Nazi-land is strengthening the hands of the enemies of humanity, the enemies of the church, the enemies of Christ and his teachings.

"If you buy foreign-made goods, look carefully for the stamp of the country of its origin. Shun as unclean the articles bearing the stamp, 'Made in Germany,' 'Made in Saxony,' 'Made in Bavaria,' etc.

"For the sake of all that is dear to you, for the sake of humanity, don't buy Christmas toys or any other products made in Nazi Germany."

Great Wealth Buys Only Power

Only one net personal income topping the \$5,000,000 mark was reported for 1934. No one grieves. If the receiver of that income has any sense of human feeling his only worry on the financial score is to find the best way to use the money.

He can't spend it—not even on yachts and chorines; or if he did, he would be heading toward an early and expensive funeral. He had enough to buy all the comfort, security, culture, travel and rational hobbies that any sane man wants before he got to \$100,000 a year. The rest of his income may feed his vanity—which probably is well nourished already; but it can't buy just one thing—power.

Power—power over the lives and fortunes of other men. Power, not given him by vote of the people, but taken in with his profits. Power which no human being ought to be allowed to hold without a direct and revocable permit from his fellows.

When we get just half as far in financial government as the men who wrote the Constitution had progressed in political government there will be no \$5,000,000 incomes, and the land will be richer for their absence.

William Randolph Hearst, Paul Block, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson of the Chicago "Tribune" and Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's No. 1 boy, have paid a visit to Alf M. Langdon, governor of Kansas, and after giving him the "once-over" have announced that he is the ideal candidate for the Republicans to nominate for the doubtful honor of contesting with Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency next year. In consequence the staffs of the Hearst newspapers are filling their columns with twaddle intended to popularize this almost unknown political quantity. It would be interesting to listen in on the remarks of the old G. O. P. wheelhorses as they discuss the temerity of Willie Randolph in essaying to select their candidate for them.

GOVERNOR FIGHTS SALES TAX

Governor Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Labor, governor of Minnesota, declares that a Minnesota sales tax to raise old-age pension funds would be a "penalty upon the needy, imposed in an endeavor to help the needy." Instead, he asked the Legislature to finance the state's social security program by increasing taxes on iron ore, gross earnings, incomes and inheritances.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Land Rent: How Produced: To Whom Does It Belong?

Professor Marshall, in his "Economics of Industry," says: "The income derived from the ownership of land and other free gifts of nature is commonly called rent."

Professor Fay, whose text-book, "Elements of Economics," is used in San Francisco and other California high schools, says of rent:

"Here is another instance, frequent in economics, in which a term in common use has a limited, special and technical meaning.

"Land includes all natural resources and productive power over which possession of the earth's surface gives control. The income enjoyed by the owner of such natural resources and productive power the economist calls rent." . . . "Let us designate the monthly payment made by your father to his landlord for the use of the apartment or the house in which you live or for the store in which he carries on his business, by the term commercial or contract rent." . . . "We shall use the term 'economic rent' or 'differential rent' to designate the return to the owner of a natural agent for its use in production. Commercial rent includes economic rent, but it also includes more. The house in which you live is not 'a natural resource' nor 'a productive power.' The former is an example of capital goods. The owner of capital goods enjoys an income which we call interest."

Thus we see that in our schools and colleges our young citizens are taught the difference between land, labor and capital; between wealth and capital; between land and capital; that interest, wages, and rent are different. But in life, the so-called practical man does not see the need for making such distinctions. Land and capital, two economic elements as different as "mud and marble" or as "oil and water," are treated as one by monopolists, bankers, realtors and land-speculators. How practical are the depressions these groups create? A boom is the father of a depression and they are now trying to build up the next one. One can not help but wonder, judging by the social results, why economics is taught in school. Its social deductions are ignored.

Nature did not make all land sites the same. The differences are clearly shown in every elementary geography. Here are high mountains, here fertile plains, here burning deserts; here a Golden Gate, a water power site, a navigable river; here wonderful beaches; here lakes; here land containing rich deposits of oil, coal, iron and copper; here wheat land and cotton land. Where there are large cities, nearby are natural advantages. See New York with its harbor and San Francisco with its Golden Gate; Pittsburgh with its coal and steel; Tulsa and Dallas with their oils; Los Angeles and Palm Beach with their climates, etc.

Here is land where the same labor and capital (implements and fertilizer, etc.) will produce thirty bushels of wheat to an acre; here land where the same effort would produce but fifteen. Here is land where an oil well costing \$100,000 in wages and interest produces 100,000 barrels of oil a day, while the same well in another location produces but 1000 barrels a day. Here is land where for every ton of dirt moved three-quarters of a ton of coal is secured, while from another site but one-quarter ton of coal is recovered. These different results are accidents of nature. No man is responsible for these resources being in the land or how they are distributed.

Here is a land site where 100,000 people pass each hour, while at other locations in the city but 100 pass an hour. Here is a factory site near railroads, harbors, supply houses, etc., while here is one far away. Such differences are due to the dis-

tribution of the cities' population and to artificial conditions, generally due to the activities of government. These differences, whether due to nature, or to the collective yet private activities of the people, or to government, are vital in producing land-rent.

(Copyright, 1935, by N. D. Alper)

Next week: Land Rent Continued

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Rural Electrification Administration will finance the wiring of houses and other farm buildings in areas where rural line construction is making electricity available, Administrator Morris L. Cooke announces. The action is designed to remove one of the great barriers to a rapid increase in rural electrification. In the past, lack of adequate financing facilities has retarded the extension of electric service into rural areas. Now the federal government's rural electrification program provides financing of line construction and wiring through R.E.A. and financing of the purchase of major appliances and equipment through the Electric Home and Farm Authority. R.E.A. financing of rural house wiring will be available both on lines built with R.E.A. funds and on those constructed with private financing.

STATE EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

The December, 1935, issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released this week by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows continued gains in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in November, 1935, as compared with the same month a year ago. In November, 1934, the number of employees on the payrolls of 1097 representative manufacturing establishments in California was 128,903, as compared with 138,911 in November, 1935, an increase of 10,008, or 7.8 per cent. The increase in the total volume of payrolls for the same reporting representative manufacturing establishments was 21.2 per cent, and the corresponding gain in per capita average weekly earnings was 12.4 per cent.

INJUNCTION JUDGE GETS BUSY

Judge W. A. Valentine, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has issued an injunction restraining the president of a silk workers' union and others from "interfering" with the operation of the Hazelton Silk Company, in Hazelton, Pa. The order banned illegal picketing and calling of names.

Unemployment Insurance

Preliminary discussion relative to the new state unemployment insurance law took place this week when the five members of the newly appointed commission met with employment interests at the State building.

Efforts are being made, according to Chairman J. L. Matthews of Covina, to iron out various difficulties that have been presented by employers and employees. The matter of wage deductions will be left, it was said, until court decisions are made.

The meeting was first held by the commission in San Francisco. Present were Chairman Matthews; John F. Chambers, Oakland; Samuel Leask, Jr., Santa Cruz; John S. Horn and C. B. Tibbets, Los Angeles.

Chairman Matthews said he "realized the burden that will entail upon business and industry will be heavy." He said reciprocal arrangements will have to be made on the question of monthly or weekly payroll basis and as to seasonal employment.

The new law goes into effect January 1 and anticipates a tying in with the federal social security act.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Edwin Markham speaks somewhere of "the long, long patience of the plundered poor," and a recent rereading of early American history shows that the patience is even longer than one thinks. Witness this:

"A man who performed what now would be called unskilled labor, who sawed wood, dug ditches, mended roads, mixed mortar, carried boards to the carpenter and bricks to the mason, usually received as the fruit of his daily toil two shillings. He became the envy of his fellows if, at the end of the week, he took home to his family 15 shillings.

"On such a pittance it was only by the strictest economy that a mechanic kept his children from starvation and himself from jail. In the low, dingy rooms which he called home, . . . sand on the floor did duty for carpets; there was no glass on his table, no prints on his walls. What a stove was he didn't know; coal he had never seen, matches he had never heard of. Over a fire of fragments of boxes or barrels, lit by the spark from a flint or with live coals from a neighbor's fire, his wife cooked a rude meal and served it in pewter dishes. He rarely tasted fresh meat as often as once a week."

* * *

That is a picture of the lives of unskilled American workers shortly after the Revolution, in 1784. Just why men in such case should fight for liberty is rather hard to imagine. Some of them did it, however; perhaps it is another case of the triumph of hope over experience, as the French say of a second marriage. And this grim picture is drawn by John Bach McMaster; a clear-headed, tireless and usually accurate historian, who put down in his chronicles phases of life which more dainty recorders passed by on the other side.

The modern unskilled American workman—before the depression came—had a considerably better standard of living than his ancestors did in 1784. But it is easy to exaggerate the gain—and to whom does the worker owe that gain, such as it is?

* * *

To the philanthropy of his masters? Say rather of his master's neighbors; but the improvement which springs from that source is not spacious.

To the opening of the West, which gave the poor a chance to get land? That was worth much, though many of the good results it would have brought otherwise were offset by immigration.

To the development of science in industry? Again one must admit that this had some effect. Science enabled the worker to make so many things that the boss couldn't take all of them away—except under certain circumstances.

* * *

But all these "uplifting" forces left the cotton mill barons of 1932 prescribing a diet for their serfs on which four people could exist for a week on \$1.60; a diet of corn meal and "sowbelly" and occasional beans. That is a piece of barbarism which 150 years of philanthropy and land settlement and science could not erase—except with the help of labor unions; and there were few unions in the Southern cotton mills in 1932.

The moral would seem to be that the plundered poor would better discard some of their long, long patience; and join with their fellows to fight for their rights.

SOME ALLITERATION

Mrs. Roosevelt, with the prod of a poniard, punctured the poisonous puffballs of the prostituted prevaricators of the perverts of privilege.—"Kern County Union Labor Journal."

Tampa, Fla., May Lose A. F. of L. Convention

The decision of the American Federation of Labor to hold its 1936 convention in Tampa, Fla., may be changed unless the State of Florida takes steps to punish members of a mob which beat three workers so severely that one of them died on November 30 last.

This was the gist of a statement issued by William Green of the A. F. of L. last week. Thoroughly shocked and aroused by reports of the Tampa outrage, Green said it was "altogether probable" that Tampa would be scratched off the A. F. of L. list unless the Florida authorities acted promptly to punish the mobsters.

Substitution of another convention city for one already chosen would be an unprecedented action, it is declared. Delegates at each annual meeting pick the place for the meeting the following year. The Federation's executive council, however, has authority to make a change.

The three victims were members of the Workers' Alliance of America, an organization for unemployed workers. It is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The men are said to have been arrested for "questioning" and then released to fall into the hands of a mob of business men. Dispatches from Tampa said the victims were taken to the outskirts of the city, stripped of their clothing, and, after having their bodies covered with boiling tar, beaten with clubs. One died later.

"The American Federation of Labor will insist and demand that a full investigation be made by the proper authorities and that those found guilty of the perpetration of the outrage be punished," Green said.

"Unless said thorough and complete investigation is made and those found guilty of the alleged acts of violence and brutality are punished in accordance with law, it is altogether probable that the American Federation of Labor may find it necessary to change the holding of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in November, 1936, to some other city where working men and women are properly protected, and the exercise of the rights conferred upon them by the laws of the land is fully recognized."

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BOILERMAKERS' STRIKES

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, whose headquarters are in Kansas City, has twenty-six strikes in progress against unfair concerns in fourteen cities, according to the "Boilermakers' Journal," the official organ of the Brotherhood.

Bridge Approach Work

By TIMOTHY A. REARDON
State Highway Commissioner

As a member of the Highway Commission, I have made every effort to meet up with federal requirements in order to obtain from the federal government the appropriation of \$1,700,000 necessary for the construction of a four-lane highway approach from Waldo to the bridgehead of the Golden Gate bridge.

In order to get this \$1,700,000, all that the directors of the bridge district had to do was to set up a budget governing the bridge and its income, which would guarantee that this bridge would be turned over as a free bridge to the people just as soon as a sufficient number of tolls had been collected to pay off all the obligations against the bridge.

The federal government has had experience in other parts of this country wherein they helped build bridges, and in some certain instances have found that instead of having a free bridge for the people when the bridge had paid for itself the directors continued to collect tolls, and with the additional money built public buildings which in no wise could be associated with highways.

However, and to my mind the important thing in connection with the federal participation in financing the bridge, is that under the federal rules and regulations associated therewith all possible man-power should be used, as against machinery. In other words, co-operating with the federal requirements, nearly a thousand men who under federal law must be taken from the district in which the work is performed, would be employed for a period of approximately one year and two months. As against this, and if the work were to be done entirely under state control, it must be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, who in turn would do all possible work by machinery and would employ the least possible number of men with which to do the work under his contract, and could employ whomever he chose from wherever he pleased, providing they were citizens of the United States.

As the highway commissioner of this district, I am particularly interested in the employment of the working people in this district. We still have several thousand unemployed people in this area and through securing federal co-operation on this work we will have put nearly a thousand of them to work for more than a year.

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Refuses Suggestion Of President Green

In a reply to a letter which President William Green of the American Federation of Labor sent out to all heads of unions backing the Committee for Industrial Organization, Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the committee, accused the A. F. of L. of trying to restrict the rights of minorities and charged the executive council of that body with failing to do its duty. Green urged Howard to drop his activity with the committee.

Howard in his reply made it plain that he has no intention of severing his connection with the committee. He categorically denied the implication that such activity was dual in nature. The committee's aims, he wrote Green, were "to encourage and promote organization of workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the nation and affiliation with the A. F. of L." This purpose, he pointed out to the A. F. of L. head, had nothing dual in it.

He further told Green that the executive council itself is responsible for the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, because the council refused to obey the mandate of the A. F. of L. convention to encourage the formation of industrial unions.

"It is the condition thus created," wrote Howard to Green, "which makes necessary some agency within the Federation that has a sympathetic attitude towards organization of the workers in these industries upon the only basis that will be accepted by them or effective for their protection."

ENNIS AND MARCH RE-ELECTED

The annual election of officers of the Sacramento Federated Trades, held last week, resulted in the re-election of R. L. Ennis as president and J. L. R. Marsh as secretary-treasurer-business agent. The vote was the heaviest ever cast in a Federated Trades Council meeting. E. B. Jennings opposed Ennis and C. R. Switzer ran in opposition to Marsh.

More Than Two Thousand Persons Are Being Re-employed Weekly

Private industry in California is absorbing the unemployed at a weekly rate of more than 2000, according to a report made public this week by John A. Stellern, head of the United States Employment Service in San Francisco.

During the period from May 1 to December 1 a total of 139,863 persons were returned to private industry through the medium of the United States Employment Service. This agency embraces both the National Re-employment Service and the State Employment Service. One or the other, according to the report, maintains an employment bureau in every county of the state.

For the week ending November 30 a total of 2607 were placed. This, the report shows, is a gain of almost 25 per cent over the total for the week ending November 23.

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Employer Terrorism Of Unorganized Labor

By J. WARREN MADDEN

Chairman National Labor Relations Board
(From a speech before employers in New York City)

If there is anyone who does not believe that employers can and do effectively destroy the right of self-organization among workmen I should like to have that person tell me what would be the effect upon him, if he were a workman having a family dependent on him for support, of any one of the following events:

(1) His foreman tells him that he will lose his job if he joins a union.

(2) He observes that those in the shop who do join a union, and especially those who take any position of leadership in the union, are immediately discovered and discharged or demoted.

(3) He learns that one whom he supposed to be a fellow workman was in fact a stool pigeon placed by a detective agency under a contract with the employer, for the purpose of learning of the union activities of the workmen and reporting to the employer.

(4) When he and his fellow workmen interest themselves in forming a labor union of their own choice, his employer, who had never before shown any interest in the organization of the men, brings forward another kind of organization which is urged upon the men by their foremen, who give them to understand that the employer is in favor of the second organization and opposed to the first, and that if the men will join that organization, the employer will finance it or endow it.

I ask you whether any American workman is so stupid as not to see the threat to his job and his family which is implied in any one of these situations. I ask you whether this kind of conduct by employers, if in fact they do indulge in this kind of conduct, would not account in a rational way for the fact that most American workmen, being unorganized, have, in the language of Chief Justice Taft, remained "helpless in dealing with an employer."

Civil Service Examinations For Municipal Government Posts

Scope circulars giving notice of examinations to be held for the positions of Class I-16 chef, C152 watchman, C153 bridge attendant, C154 keeper, sheriff's office, and A142 plumbing inspector, have been issued by the Civil Service Commission of San Francisco.

The examination for chef will be held on Friday, January 3, 1936. The duties of this position are to direct the preparation of all meals at a large institution such as the San Francisco Hospital or the

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Laguna Honda Home; to supervise subordinate cooks and other helpers, and to make requisitions for supplies.

For the positions of watchman, bridge attendant and keeper, sheriff's office, the examinations will be held beginning Friday, January 10, 1936.

Friday, January 17, is the date set for beginning the examination for the position of plumbing inspector.

Application forms may be had at the office of the commission in the City Hall.

Unfair Suburban Theaters

The Central Labor Council of San Mateo County, through Ruth M. Bradley, secretary, informs the Labor Clarion that the State Theater, at South San Francisco; El Camino Theater, at San Bruno, and the Broadway Theater, at Broadway, Burlingame, have been placed on the "Do Not Patronize" list of that organization.

The council's secretary says these theaters are employing non-union motion picture operators, and the council has found it impossible to arrange interviews with the theater managers.

The fullest co-operation of union members and sympathizers is asked.

President's Ball

Labor support for the forthcoming birthday ball for the President is rolling up throughout the country and making itself manifest in letters reaching labor division offices in Washington.

Reports of the appointment of local labor chairmen are coming in on every mail, with indications that last year's record will be broken long before the day of the ball.

Labor participation is in several directions, though the effort is mainly in two channels. One is through co-operation with civic bodies and other organizations in the holding of one ball for the community, while the other is in the direction of separate birthday balls sponsored by labor itself.

In a few communities labor men already have been named general chairmen for the community.

This week report blanks were sent to all central bodies, so that uniform reports on labor action may be available in national labor division headquarters. Secretary Matthew Woll this week expressed himself as delighted with the response thus far.

The list of labor officials who have agreed to serve as members of the labor division of the national committee contains names representing practically a 100 per cent acceptance.

Union Tobacco Firms Welcome Co-operation

Tobacco manufacturers who employ union labor once more have taken the lead and set a pace for their industry. This time they have led off in co-operating with the federal government to bring industrial peace through conferences between management and workers. The two largest union-employing tobacco firms—the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation—signed and sent a letter to George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, in which they recounted their endorsement of the recent conference held by Berry in Washington and assured him of sympathy with its purposes.

Both of these companies are operating under the N.R.A. code which was in effect at the time the Supreme Court decision declared the N.I.R.A. unconstitutional. The letter concludes:

"Both of the undersigned companies have within the last thirty days executed contracts with the Tobacco Workers' International Union, continuing for a period of two years provisions respecting maximum hours, minimum wages, and child labor conditions, which are, from the point of view of labor, equal to or better than those contained in the above-mentioned code of fair competition."

SIXTEEN KILLED IN MINE BLAST

A terrific explosion at the Lethbridge colliery at Coalhurst, Alberta, Canada, killed sixteen miners who were trapped by the blast and cave-in as they were going to work on the night shift. Three others were injured so seriously that hospital care was required. Fourteen escaped.

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Run o' the Hook

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Notwithstanding the many alluring and competitive pre-holiday attractions, there was a larger number of members in attendance at last Sunday's meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union than the average. Because of the languor for which the warmth of a midday sun was probably responsible, many members seemed loath to adjourn the sidewalk meeting which usually is held preceding the main session. However, there was more than a quorum present when the meeting was called to order at 1:05 p. m. and by 1:30 the hall was comfortably filled. Eleven of the twelve elective officers of the union answered "present" when the roll was called. . . . The membership statement showed an addition of seven since last report, the enrollment on December 14 being 1487. . . . The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer and the report of the auditing committee were approved. . . . Propositions for membership in the union from Albert J. Giacchetto and Charles F. Short were given their first reading. . . . The membership committee reported on eight apprentices who were summoned before it for examination during the month. The recommendations of the committee on the ratings to be given this group were supported by the union. . . . Ralph A. Douglass, Albert N. Olivier and Edward F. Strehl were obligated as journeyman members. The membership committee was granted further time to investigate the eligibility of William F. Fee and Alfred E. Wollum for admission to the union as journeymen. . . . The union voted to donate a sum to the Christmas fund for the benefit of the children of miners on strike in Amador County. . . . The scale committee reported two conferences had been held with representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association in an endeavor to reach agreement on a new contract and scale of prices; that another conference was scheduled for the following day, and that the conferees had agreed to meet as frequently as possible with a view to hastening conclusion of the negotiations. . . . Application of the Bruno Press, 447 Sansome street, for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council was approved. . . . Union voted unanimously to co-operate with the Label Section of the Labor Council in its concentrated agitation against patronage of Chinese meat markets. . . . H. O. Melaas of the "Call-Bulletin"

chapel was elected to membership on the auditing committee by acclamation, vice C. P. Farr, resigned. . . . Two petitions for admission to the Union Printers' Home were approved. . . . Adjournment of the meeting was taken at 5:45 p. m.

Rolla Roberts of the Sacramento "Bee" proofroom was a visitor in San Francisco this week.

New York Typographical Union held a referendum vote last Wednesday on a proposition to accept or reject a \$4.50 per week increase for day work in the book and job scale and a \$2.50 per week increase in the night scale for the same class of work. Result of the referendum was not available at the Labor Clarion's copy-closing hour. According to semi-authentic reports, no agreement has yet been reached in the New York newspaper scale negotiations.

Best wishes for a merry Christmas and happy New Year are extended to each and every one of the 1487 members of Typographical Union, to all the readers of the Labor Clarion and to the vast army of valiant sons and daughters of labor engaged in promoting the cause of trades unionism as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Machinist Engelhardt is back on the job after a couple of weeks' lay-off.

Roscoe Cole expects to spend the holidays in the southern part of the state.

"Doc" Chappelle claims to be a high grade hunter. In order to prove this he invited one of the gang to accompany him on one of his excursions. When they got to the desired spot, "Doc" unloaded several double-barreled rifles and waited for the ducks. Soon they arrived. Doc grabbed his machine gun and let drive. After several shots, one of the ducks turned his head with a disgusted look and said, "Quack, quack." Now all "Doc" hears around the office is the echo of the duck's "quack, quack."

Jean Casey, our youngest daddy, has for years wanted an electric train. With the arrival of the young son, here was his opportunity. Said son is 9 months old. Casey got the toy. The boys are wondering who is going to play with the train. Maybe Casey will be like the Scot who wrapped up his Christmas toys, after looking at them. When asked what he was saving them for, he replied: "Fur-r-r ma second childhood."

An obnoxious odor pervaded the composing room the other day. Investigation showed that one of the boys had absently put some cough drops in his pipe in place of tobacco.

The members of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel and the writer wish everyone a "Merry Christmas" and a very prosperous New Year.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have died since last reports: Richard B. (Archie) Young, member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; Harry Rix, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265; David F. Foley, Postal Clerks' Union; George Lillis, Boiler Makers' Union No. 6; Charles William Kinrade, Post Office Clerks' Union; John J. Wall, Iron Molders' Union No. 164.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The December union meeting was well attended. The executive committee reported the signing of contracts with four more firms in the job field, making a total of some fifty contracts which have been entered into between the commercial shops and the union.

The scale committee reported progress. A detailed report of its activities will be presented at the January meeting of the union. An increase from 1 to 2 per cent in dues to the State Federation of Labor received an affirmative vote. Delegates to local labor bodies made interesting reports concerning the past month's activities of those bodies, laying particular stress on the value to be gained by asking for the union label when making purchases of goods and materials of various kinds at stores and elsewhere.

During the last week work has been good for the subs, and it is to be hoped it will continue so.

Fred Schroth is convalescent from an attack of hemorrhage of the nose which placed him under the doctor's care for several days.

Frank Barry reports improvement in health from treatment being given him at the Union Printers' Home.

Frank C. Lee is reported to be responding to treatment being given him at the tubercular ward at the San Francisco Hospital.

At its December union meeting the Los Angeles Mailers' Union voted overwhelmingly in favor of holding a referendum vote on December 17 for or against secession from the M. T. D. U. The outcome of the "battle of the ballots" on this question should prove of interest to all members of the I. T. U.—no doubt of it in so far as many members of the "outlaw" unions view the question. It is to be hoped a tally of the vote will result in the West Coast, or California, having another "outlaw" union. But whether or not, the fact that another M. T. D. U. union is in the throes of revolt against the domination of an M. T. D. U. hierarchy should disturb the complacency of M. T. D. U. officers. It signifies the dissolution of the M. T. D. U., and along with it the death of the mailer injunction.

Owing to time consumed in the election of officers of the Topeka (Kan.) Mailers' Union, and the lateness of the hour when this was completed, and other urgent business before the union, the proposed vote on the deleting of the words, "Mailers' Trade District Union," from the union's constitution and by-laws was postponed until the January meeting of the union. It would seem the Topeka mailers mean business on the question of paying further dues to the M. T. D. U.

Another mailers' union has been chartered by the executive council of the I. T. U. with no affiliation with the M. T. D. U.—Knoxville, Tenn., with twelve members. Congratulations.

Thus "the good work goes bravely on"; namely, the I. T. U. organizing unorganized mailers and the spirit of revolt boiling over in at least two unions of the M. T. D. U.—Topeka, Kan., and Los Angeles, Calif.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS

A wage scale that is expected to add an estimated \$500,000 annually to the income of Wyoming coal miners was agreed to in Cheyenne recently by district officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the Southern Wyoming Coal Operators' Association.

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Truckers Are Warned

The Southern Garment Manufacturers' Association, in connection with its campaign against prison-made goods, has called to the attention of trucking companies the illegality of transporting convict-made goods in contravention of the Ashurst-Summers law, enacted by the recent session of Congress, which prohibits the interstate transportation of such goods into states operating under the state use system. There are twenty-four of these states in which the law bans the sale on the open market of goods manufactured in their own prisons and also in the prisons of other states.

The Manufacturers' Association points out that the statute prohibiting this traffic in prison-made goods is equally binding upon the transportation agencies and manufacturers, agents or contractors engaged in the sale and transportation of the prison products.

The Ashurst-Summers law also provides that all goods manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor and shipped in interstate commerce should be plainly marked so that the name and address of the shipper, the name and address of the consignee, the nature of the contents and the penal institution or reformatory where manufactured or produced may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of the package in which the goods are shipped. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000, with the provision that the goods shall be forfeited to the United States.

WIN UNION RECOGNITION

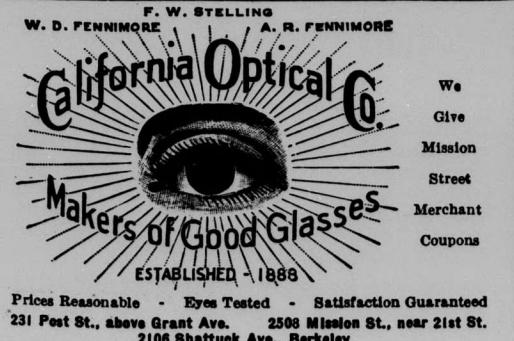
A strike of laundry workers in Oakland last week was settled in short order when the inside workers of the Contra Costa Laundry were granted their demands for recognition of their union and the signing of their agreement. The strike occurred at 7 a. m. Tuesday and at 3:30 p. m., after 75 per cent of the unorganized workers and all the union members had been withdrawn, the employers capitulated and an agreement was reached. The strikers had the united support of the Oakland unions.

FERRYBOATMEN'S ELECTION

Clyde W. Deal has been re-elected president of the Ferryboatmen's Union in the Coast-wide balloting, and Philip Bradshaw was also re-elected treasurer without opposition. Charles Finkey was chosen chairman of the San Francisco division; James Anderson, vice-chairman; E. J. Stallings, secretary; E. Johansson, master at arms and lookout; Oscar Erickson and M. Maloney, finance committee, and Charles LeVine, culinary department representative.

SHIP CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS

At the recent annual election of Ship Clerks' Union No. 38-90, I. L. A., H. M. Esty was re-elected president and F. T. Baumgartner also was re-elected secretary. Other successful candidates for office were: Fred Bode, first vice-president; W. L. Carey, second vice-president; C. M.



Stevenot, B. F. Cleary, E. G. Sedree, George Greninger and K. A. Heyun, members of the executive board; William Blaisdell, delegate to Labor Council.

BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS' ELECTION

The annual election of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union last Saturday resulted in the re-election of C. J. Walsh as president; George Kidwell, secretary and business agent; E. E. Currie, financial secretary-treasurer, and W. J. Phillips, vice-president. Frank J. Egan was chosen as trustee for a three-year term, and George Kidwell, Jack Shelley, Harold Murphy, Harry Blackford and James Ward were selected as delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

ASKS ELECTION IN AUTO PLANT

Charges of unfair labor practices in violation of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act have been made against the Motor Products Corporation of Detroit by the United Automobile Workers of America in a complaint filed with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington. In view of the company's alleged refusal to carry out the plan for a joint submission of the dispute to the Labor Board, the union asks the board to order an election to choose a collective bargaining representative.

RADIO MEN TO JOIN TELEGRAPHERS

Affiliation of members of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association into the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is expected to be voted by referendum in the next few months. A convention of the A. R. T. A. has unanimously voted to recommend such affiliation in a referendum vote, following conferences in October with a committee of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and again during the Telegraphists' convention the first week of December with President Frank B. Powers of the C. T. U.

Newly Enacted Laundry Ordinance

Is Being Generally Observed

The city ordinance regulating the hours in which laundries may operate in San Francisco went into effect on December 6, and is being generally observed, according to Lawrence Palacios, president of the Laundry Workers' Union.

Under the terms of the ordinance all laundries will be inoperative between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., besides which delivery wagons are compelled to be in by 7 p. m. and not to go out before 7 a. m. Violations of these provisions will be prosecuted without exception, declares the Laundry Workers' Union official. The union will appreciate reports of violations, with special reference to trucks operating without names.

However, there appears to be little if any evasion of the ordinance, even by the Oriental laundries.

Union Label Section

The regular meeting of the Union Label Section, held on December 6, was presided over by S. S. King, vice-president, in the absence of President Brundage on account of sickness.

In addition to the routine business the Section heard reports from various unions. Stove Mounters No. 79 reported that differences between the A. B. Stove Company of Battle Creek, Mich., and the union had been settled. Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 17960 reported on trade conditions and requested support of union shops which displayed the union shop card. Barbers reported that Chinese are not admitted to the union, and requested patronage of union shops. The United Garment Workers urged support by the purchase of shirts and other clothing bearing their union label and that are manufactured locally. Retail Shoe Clerks asked women to refrain from patronizing women's chain shoe stores, which are unfair.

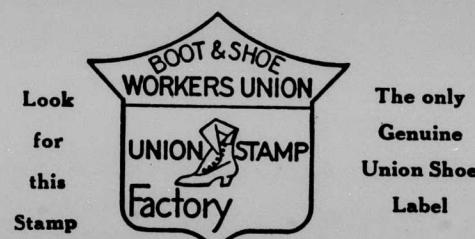
The Section approved the activities of the secretary in the preceding two weeks and adjourned with the determination to make December a banner month for the union label, shop card and button.

FISHER STRIKE STILL ON

The strike in the Fisher flouring mills in Seattle continues, with little progress toward a settlement. The Federal Labor Relations Board has for the last two weeks been holding hearings in the case.

TO ENCOURAGE OTHERS

Here there perished one William Ward;
He drove 'em straight and he drove 'em hard,
Till out of a side road came a truck,
And Billy was just plumb out of luck.—Anon.



Union Label Shoes

At BENDER'S

\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

UNION CLERKS

BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY WEAR — INSIST ON

"GOLD NUGGET" UNION MADE

JEANS

\$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

HALE'S BASEMENT

MARKET at FIFTH

SUter 8000

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 13, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Janitors No. 9, Charles Hardy and Charles Franks; Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, John B. Lee; Sign Painters No. 510, Thomas E. Carew vice George McGrath; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, C. Chesterman, J. E. Ferguson and E. O'Neil. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—California State Automobile Association, calling attention to recent amendment to the Vehicle Code to promote safety and education in regard to operation of motor vehicles. Civil Service Commission, scope circular for examination for chef, Class I-16; watchman, C-152; bridge attendant, C-153; keeper, sheriff's office, C-154. Examinations for the first mentioned begin January 3, and for the others January 13.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Fur Workers No. 79, relative to injunction suit, Federation of Teachers, resolution relative to federal vocational education. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, application for conference with managers of certain shoe stores.

Report of the Executive Committee—Committee submitted report of hearing on applications for boycotts against beer containers of tin and beer barrels of steel, at which representatives were heard from the following organizations: Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint Glass Workers, Coopers, Bottlers, Brewery Workmen, Machinists and

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunker's Grocery Stores.
John G. Ils Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Standard Oil Company.
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.
West Coast Macaroni Company.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Molders. Awaiting further information from the American Federation of Labor, committee took the matters under advisement, and awaiting further developments.

Reports of Unions—Bakers No. 24 made extended report on strike at Hellwig's bakeries, and asked for moral support. Culinary Workers reported on unfair houses still on the "We Don't Patronize List." Cooks reported on conditions of the craft. Window Cleaners reported on requirements for accident insurance, and the failure of a school contractor to obey the law in that respect; union and members have contributed to the Jackson miners' Christmas fund. The following unions also reported having contributed to the miners' Christmas fund: Ship Clerks, Miscellaneous No. 110, Cooks No. 44, Municipal Car Men, Division 518, Motion Picture Projectionists, Street Carmen, Division 1004, Auto Mechanics, Millinery Workers, Musicians, "A Friend," Waiters No. 30, United Garment Workers No. 131, Electrical Workers No. 151. Cleaners and Dyers request moral support. Filling Station Employees will meet with tire dealers. Cracker Bakers are having unfair competition from Los Angeles. Dressmakers thank President Vandeleur for assistance. Laundry Wagon Drivers complain of competition of Orientals. Sailors are endeavoring to secure a six-hour day, and report several ships have signed West Coast agreement. Bakery Wagon Drivers are co-operating with Bakers at Hellwig's. Bill Posters and Billers complain of outside unfair competition.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that resolution relative to application of sanctions against Italy be filed as matter is in the nature of international politics, not within the Council's scope of action.

New Business—Moved that resolution No. 86, introduced at the Atlantic City convention, be referred to the law and legislative committee and unions involved be requested to come before the committee. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$838; expenditures, \$750.02.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary pro tem.

W.L. DOUGLAS Shoes

UNION STORE UNION SHOES

R. A. French
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

UNION MEN

Be Consistent—Demand the Custom Tailors' Union Label on Your Made to Measure Clothes.

Encourage Home Industry
ASK FOR THE LABEL

Kelleher & Browne
PIONEER UNION TAILORS
716 Market Street Since 1900

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Tuesday, December 17, after a hot contest, Cooks' Union No. 44 elected the following list of officers for the coming year: President, Charles Fleishman; vice-president, John Bernhard; treasurer, Joe Bader; secretary, Joe Moore; business agents, C. T. McDonough and Joe Skelly; Local Joint Board, Joe Bader, J. A. St. Peter and Steve Harriss; a full delegation of nine to the executive board and ten delegates to the Labor Council. At this writing the count is not finished for the latter positions. More than five hundred votes were cast, with fifty-four candidates running for the various offices. Installation of officers will take place at the afternoon meeting on Thursday, January 3, at 3 o'clock. Cooks, take notice.

After a little squabble the trouble at the Crane Coffee Shop, 237 Powell street, has been adjusted. Business Agent Otto Bruhn reports that the crew that was hired from an employment office was moved off after a couple of days and a complete crew from our unions of twenty-five workers was hired and is on the job. This place is now O. K. and in future will display our house card.

The Local Joint Board has appointed a special committee to work with the Bakers and Bakery Wagon Drivers to handle the case of the Hellwig bakeries and restaurants, which continue to employ workers at wages below our union scales. This firm is an old offender and we have had lots of trouble with it in the past. A determined effort must be made to end this state of affairs, so stay out of any of Hellwig's houses.

The Bit of Sweden, on Sutter street, has promised that by the first of the new year the whole crew will belong to our unions. This will give us about thirty jobs in this house.

With the assistance of President Vandeleur we have been successful in lining up the complete crew of the Deauville Club. This gives Local No. 110 five dishwashers.

Remember, the following are unfair and are not to be patronized: Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission; Foster's, Clinton's Pig 'n' Whistles, White Taverns and the Woolworth and Kress 5- and 10-cent stores. Deal only where you see the union card, label and button, buy only union-made goods and help your fellow workers to get the same sort of wages, hours and working conditions that you yourself are fighting for.

Drastic Order of Labor Board

Against Employment of Spies

The National Labor Relations Board has issued a cease and desist order against Fruehauf Trailer Company, Detroit, instructing the company to stop employing detectives to spy on union activities of employees, to reimburse employees discharged for union activities and reinstate seven of them, and to discontinue practices tending to discourage membership of employees in the American Federation of Labor union at the company plant.

Unionists should always buy union-made goods.

THE ONLY LABEL

Recognized by the A. F. of L.



Printing
Bookbinding
Engraving Cuts
Stereotyping
Electrotyping
Mailing

Of Any Process of Ink Being Transferred to Paper

Allied Printing Trades Council

THE SYMBOL OF FAIR CONDITIONS

Ignores LaGuardia Act

By ROBERT C. FRANCIS

Ph. D. Labor Economics, University of California

On November 29, 1935, the United States District Court at Shreveport, La., following the lead of the tribunal in New Orleans, dealt the I. L. A. another blow in the Gulf ports strike in the form of an injunction restraining the union from interfering with interstate and foreign commerce at Lake Charles, La.

In his decision, Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins severely criticized the action of Governor O. K. Allen, saying that "politics was being played at the risk of human life." Judge Dawkins likewise stated that unless relief were granted to the port authorities "substantial and irreparable injury to the complainants' property would follow" because unlawful acts had been threatened and committed by the I. L. A., and further, that public officers were "unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection." Work is now being carried on under the protection of United States deputy marshals.

Questions Governor's Authority

It will be recalled that at the beginning of the strike violence at Lake Charles resulted in the death of three private detectives who had been hired by the stevedoring concerns to protect the strikebreakers. After the trouble Governor Allen ordered the port closed and it remained inactive for twenty-six days. Referring to the closing of the port, Judge Dawkins said that it was done by the governor, but "by what authority no one suggested." The judge likewise stated that, aside from the fact that he was convinced that many of the witnesses had perjured themselves, he was also certain that there was an agreement between those connected with the I. L. A. in Lake Charles and persons having the same attachment in the Texas ports to prohibit the movement of commerce through Lake Charles until employers had come to an agreement with the I. L. A. in non-union ports.

In so far as the Norris-La Guardia act is concerned an extremely interesting point was brought out, i. e., that under this federal statute, as always, the interpretation of the judge is the important thing. Judge Dawkins felt that this was a case in which the defendant designedly interfered with interstate and foreign commerce and were "determined to use force and violence, if necessary," with the sole purpose of compelling those hiring longshore labor to recognize the I. L. A.

Labor's Fight for Justice

Labor legislation has been rendered ineffective time after time because of the interpretations of various justices. The Sherman anti-trust law of 1890 was not intended to apply to labor organizations, yet it was used to such an extent and in such an uncertain manner that organized labor was forced to seek redress. Then in 1914 came the Clayton act, which was adopted as the "Magna Carta of the American labor movement." The foolishness of this was shown by a number of decisions by the Supreme Court which made the injunction look like it was made to the order of the employers for the purpose of breaking strikes. It was this that caused the forty-second conven-

tion of the A. F. of L. to adopt the following resolution:

"What confronts the workers of America is not one of several casual decisions favoring the interests of property against human rights of labor, but a series of adjudications of the highest tribunal of the land successively destroying a basic right or acquisition of organized labor, each forming a link in a fateful chain consciously designed to enslave the workers of America."

Finally, in 1932, with the passage of the Norris-La Guardia act, it appeared as though labor had gained equal status before the law. But in both cases in which the injunction has been granted in Louisiana the complainants have been able to show that they would suffer "substantial and irreparable injury."

Employers' Weapon Still With Us

In the case of any strike the employer can always show such if the judge cares to look at it from his point of view. There have been some instances of court decisions under the Norris-La Guardia act which have been favorable to organized labor, e. g., the recent case in Milwaukee, Wis., in which picketing for the purpose of organizing a non-union establishment was legalized. But it is well to remember that Wisconsin is far ahead in the matter of labor legislation; in fact, it had an anti-injunction law a year before Congress adopted it.

It appears that although the Norris-La Guardia act was a great forward step it will be subject to the same forces that have dulled the teeth of other protective measures, i. e., the decisions of the judges. However, it is a sure thing that a repetition of events so disastrous to labor will not occur under the anti-injunction law, but rather that it will not act as freely in behalf of organized labor as was thought or designed. Object lessons are the injunctions which have been granted in the Gulf ports strike. They have shown that the employers' weapon is still with us, although not so easily obtained. There is not much question as to the fact that the Supreme Court will declare the law constitutional, but as long as employers can obtain writs by declaring "injury" the law is not as strong as it might be.

New Orleans, La., December 7, 1935.

TIM REARDON ACTS

Pending advices from Washington that have unaccountably been delayed, Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission having charge of state employment agencies, has ordered resumption of work on the Almaden underpass with union men employed. Work on the \$75,000 project was discontinued when contractors refused to proceed with inexperienced men chosen from relief rolls in accordance with W.P.A. orders. Union men on the job went on strike because the Federal Bureau of Public Works ordered the contractors to select men from relief rolls.

Carmen, Division 1004

More than 300 new members have been added to the rolls of the Market Street Railway Carmen's Union, Division No. 1004, during the last year, according to a statement by William E. Thompson, its president, at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night.

The union now has a membership of more than 1800, and includes about 93 per cent of the platform men of the system.

At its recent election William E. Thompson was re-elected president and S. W. Douglas recording secretary. Both of these officials have been retained since the inception of the union, in the organization of which they took a leading part. Others elected to office in the union included:

A. E. England, first vice-president; A. J. Quint, second vice-president; A. R. Wilson, Michael Troy, James E. Hogan, George Bernstein and Jay Williams, by-laws committee; Charles Blakeley, P. Z. Hayes, George Schmidt, N. S. Papadakis, Manuel Meza, D. C. Wagers, L. M. Bulatoff and E. E. Wilson, executive committee (J. T. Golden and F. B. Howe tied).

Investigation of Miners' Plight

To Be Made by Coal Commission

The Bituminous Coal Commission soon will study working and living conditions among 300,000 bituminous coal miners, Commissioner Percy Tetlow announces.

The Guffey coal act, Tetlow said, specifically provides that the commission shall investigate "the rehabilitation of mine workers displaced from employment and the relief of mine workers partially employed."

Findings of the commission and its recommendations will be reported to the "proper agency of the government for relief, rehabilitation and subsistence homesteads," Tetlow said.

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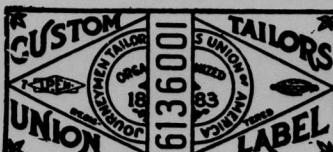
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Electric rates have dropped steadily and consistently since 1928.

* * *

In 1928 electric rate cut saved our customers \$2,418,900 yearly.

* * *

In 1930 electric rates again saved our customers \$3,020,000 more yearly.

* * *

In 1935 an inducement rate saved our customers \$1,600,000 in one year.

* * *

Now in 1935-1936 reduced electric rates save our customers \$3,924,000 yearly.

Now more than ever electricity is the Biggest Bargain in Your Home.

BEFORE this month is out, you will be using cheaper electricity—much cheaper now than ever before. Many families will save enough on the electric bill each month under the reduced electric rates beginning with January bills, to receive much added service at little or no additional cost, depending upon their monthly use of electricity. To take advantage of the savings from the new low electric rates, many families right now are buying electrical gifts for Christmas.

**Electrical Servants Cost So Little
—Do So Much**

What electrical servants does your family want for Christmas? Is it one of the new electric refrigerators? How about a really good reading lamp for your living room? Or perhaps housework can be made easier with a modern vacuum cleaner, washing machine or ironer? Then do not forget about a new radio, electric clock, sandwich grill, percolator, toaster, coffee maker or waffle iron. Many of these appliances, depending upon the amount of electricity you regularly use, can be operated for weeks and months with the savings from your added use of electricity under the reduced electric rates.

Electricity does more for you in your home and costs less than anything you buy. Let us help you plan to receive greatest benefit from the new low electric rates. Call at our office or 'phone for our representative.

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P.G. and E.

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